

merce on or about July 17 and November 28, 1941, by M. & R. Trading Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Jars in 8¾ cases) "Table Hints Sweet Relish Contents 12 Fl. Oz."; (jars in 16 cases) "Larry Boy Brand Sweet Relish Contents 5½ Fl. Oz."

On February 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3158. Adulteration of sweet relish. U. S. v. 76 Cases, 10 Cases, 13½ Cases, and 21½ Cases of Sweet Relish. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6287, 6622, 6623. Sample Nos. 59475-E, 87305-E, 87310-E, 87311-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments and rodent hairs.

On November 25 and December 27 and 31, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed libels against 10 cases each containing 12 quart jars of sweet relish at Richmond, and 76 cases each containing 24 9-fluid-ounce jars, 13½ cases each full case containing 12 quart jars, and 21½ cases each full case containing 4 gallon jars of sweet relish at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 24 to on or about November 26, 1941, by the Orringer Pickle Co. from New Bern, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Carolina Maid Brand Sweet Relish."

On December 13, 1941, and February 4 and April 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRIED FRUITS

3159. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 90 Cartons of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6956. Sample No. 70737-E.)

This product was contaminated with rodent hairs.

On February 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel against 90 25-pound cartons of evaporated apples at Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 27, 1941, by M. O. Engleson & Co. from Williamson, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On May 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3160. Adulteration of dried apples. U. S. v. 25 Bags and 36 Bags of Dried Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6271, 6272. Sample Nos. 48962-E, 48963-E.)

This product contained rodent excreta and insect fragments.

On November 25, 1941 the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed libels against 25 bags of dried apples at Anderson, and 36 bags at Belton, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 15 to on or about November 1, 1941, by S. V. Tomlinson from North Wilkesboro, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On April 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3161. Misbranding of dates. U. S. v. Hills Bros. Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. D. C. No. 5560. Sample No. 28234-E.)

This product was packed in open-topped cellophane-wrapped rectangular cardboard boxes. The top layer contained 16 dates and the lower contained from 9 to 12, the average of the samples examined being 11.6.

On January 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed an information against Hills Bros. Co., a corporation at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment within the period from on or about December 5 to on or about December 12, 1940, from the State of New York into the District of

Columbia of a quantity of dates that were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Camel Dates."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its container was so made and filled as to be misleading in that said container held two layers of dates and was made with a cellophane top so that the top layer was visible and said container was so filled that there were fewer dates in the lower layer than were contained in and were visible in the upper layer.

On February 16, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

3162. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 41 Boxes and 133 Boxes of Dried Peaches. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6347, 6360. Sample Nos. 48544-E, 48545-E.)

Examination showed that this product was insect-infested and that a portion was also decomposed.

On December 4 and December 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed libels against 174 boxes of dried peaches at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 24, 1941, by Guggenlime & Co. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that one lot consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that the remaining lot consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Waldorf Brand Choice Recleaned Dried California Peaches."

On January 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 3163 to 3165 report the seizure and disposition of prunes and raisins that were insect-infested.

3163. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 92 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6638. Sample No. 11313-E.)

On January 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 92 25-pound boxes of prunes at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1941, by the Vagin Packing Co. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Westcoast Brand California Prunes."

On February 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3164. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 31 Cases, 36 Cases, and 7 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6098. Sample Nos. 72059-E to 72061-E, incl.)

On October 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 31 cases each containing 8 4-pound bags, 36 cases each containing 16 2-pound bags, and 7 cases each containing 48 15-ounce packages of raisins at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1941, by Guggenlime & Co. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Mission Brand Thompson Seedless Raisins," or "Pansy They R Seedless Brand Fancy Quality Raisins."

On or about April 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3165. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6110. Sample No. 81006-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On November 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 20 cases of raisins at Pocatello, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1941, by Haas Bros. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cartons) "Empire Brand Fancy Thompson Seedless Raisins Packed by Empire Packing Company * * * Kerman, California."

On February 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.